PARIS, JULY 5, 1853. We have received, since the date of my last, intelligence that the event which Western Europe was then expecting is accomplished. The Moniteur of yesterday announces that a despatch from St. Petersburgh, dated the 27th June, has advised the Government that the order to take military occupation of the Provinces of the Danube has been issued by the Russian Government; and the same paper contains the text of another important document on the Eastern question, which you will receive by this mail. I allude to the answer given by Reschidanswer contains, as was anticipated, a firm but temperate and conciliatory refusal to accede to the ultimatum, accompanied by the expression of the hope that the Czar would not push matters to such an extremity as would preclude the possibility of an amicable settlement of the disputed points by renewed diplomatic negotiations. At the present moment, doubtless, the invading Russian forces are encamped upon the banks of the Danube, and preparing to cross. An act of hostility has been committed which, in the eyes of Europe and by the law of nations, may be held by the Porte to be cause for a declaration of war. It is believed, however, that it will give occasion only to an energetic protest on the part of Turkey, and to a proposal for renewed negotiations, to result in an acceptance of the guaranty which the Sultan has offered in satisfaction of the Russian demands of protection for the Greek subjects of the Porte. Letters from Jassy (Moldavia) state that preparations are being made for continuing the occupation of the country throughout the winter. Russian engineers are searching appropriate winter quarters for several corps d'armee. This would seem to indicate that the Czar means to spin out negotiations, in the expectation that ere long events must occur in the West of Europe which will sunder England and France. We are now looking with much interest to learn

how the Sultan has actually concluded to consider the Russian invasion. The semi-official French papers, the Pays and the Constitutionnel, of this morning, both comment on the despatch from St. Petersburgh, but concur in stating that it is not for France and England, but for the Porte exclusively to determine the interpretation which is to be put upon the invasion, both averring that, if Turkey be clare their navies to be at her service for the de- and it is observable that the French papers seem to be struction of the Russian naval power in the Black more exasperated at this step on the part of Russia than sea. But peace is too truly the interest of Turkey the English. The Russian Ambassador at Paris had an for her to provoke such a result, which would only interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in but the sense of an engagement being stil found there, exasperate her formidable foe, and not materially ceases to be protected by France and England; and of as an incitement of war against Russia. M. Drouyn the Czar himself may too confidently and reasonably de Lhuys gave the following explanation: count upon a speedy separation of France and England, by the force of events in the West, for him to land, by the force of events in the West, for him to dent, or incensistent with the excellent relations exist-consent to the sacrifice of his fleet in order to preci- ing between France and Turkey, in ceding, at the repitate that event. The result, therefore, will probably be a maintenance of the statu quo, continued occupation of the Provinces on the Danube, and a sort of armed negotiation in presence of England and France, also armed, till next spring. In the there was no declaration of war made by that Power mean time Napoleon III. in the West will have against the Porte. He trusted that that explanation been crowned, and will be getting ready for the realization of his policy here. The tendency of these preparations, and the inevitable result of the first attempt at execution, will be to disunite France and England, and lessen the opposition of Austria to the cided opinion respecting the course likely to be pursued Czar's projects in the East, from the fear of losing by England and France. The London Examiner has a his alliance in her more vital Western relations. It strong article condemnatory of Russia's policy toward may, therefore, be considered a result not ar re- Turkey, but it throws no light upon the immediate polimoved from the range of probabilities, that, when cy of England. The London Times also has an article on the arms which are now being taken up by Russia, the Czar's manifesto, but it breathes no prophecy respect-England, and France shall be laid down, the Otto-ing England's course under the circumstances. The Daily man Empire will have ceased to exist.

French fleet in the East, has already left Toulon in thus leaves the future in doubt: a Government steamer to repair to his post at the "As the case stands, the public sense of national honor, An extraordinary levy of seamen is going on in all the ports of France, and the Minister of the Marine has just left Paris on a visit of inspection to all the naval stations on the Atlantic coast. An article in the Moniteur admits that this Government has just sold to the Sultan forty thousand muskets; but denies the truth of another report, to the effect that permission had been lately granted to French officers to enter the service of Turkey.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

COMPILED FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

The relations of these two Powers absorb the at-It is placed beyond doubt that Russian troops have Paris: now passed the Pruth. On the 26th of June the Emperor of Russia

issued the following manifesto: By the grace of God, we, Nicholas I, Emperor and

Autocrat of all the Russias and Czar of Poland, &c., inform all people.

Be it known to our beloved and faithful subjects, the defence of our faith has always been the sacred duty of

our blessed ancestors.

From the day it pleased the Almighty to place me on the throne of our fathers, the maintenance of the holy obligations with which it is inseparably connected has been the object of our constant care and attention; these, acting on the groundwork of the famous treaty of Kainadjir, which subsequent solemn treaties with the Ottoman Porte have fully confirmed, have ever been directed towards upholding the rights of our Church.

But to our extreme grief, in latter times, notwithstand-ing all our efforts to defend the inviolability of the rights and privileges of our orthodox church, numerous wilful rights, and threaten finally the entire overthrow of all that ancient discipline so precious to orthodoxy.

All our efforts to restrain the Porte from such acts have proved in vain, and even the word of the Sultan,

solemnly given us by himself, was soon faithlessly Having exhausted all means of conviction, and having

in vain tried all the means by which our just claims could be peaceably adjusted, we have deemed it indispensable to move our armies into the provinces on the Danube, in order that the Porte may see to what her stubbornness may lead.
But even now we have no intention of commencing war.

In occupying those provinces we wish to hold a sufficient pledge to guarantee for ourselves the re-establishment of rights under any circumstances whatever.

We do not seek for conquests : Russia does not require them. We seek to vindicate those rights which have been so openly violated.

e are even yet ready to stop the movements of our armies if the Ottoman Porte will bind itself solemnly to respect the inviolability of the orthodox church; but obstinacy and blindness will it otherwise, then, calling God to our aid, we leave it to Him to decide our quarre and, in full confidence in the right hand of the Almighty, we shall move forward on behalf of the orthodox faith. Given at Peterhoff, on the 14th (20th) day of June, in the year of the birth of Christ, 1853, and of our reign

Sealed at the Senate in St. Petersburgh on the 14th

To the original of this document the own hand of his Majesty is signed.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser comments upon the terms of this manifesto as indicating a readiness on the Czar's part to avoid extreme measures, if possible. He says:

"There are certain circumstances which tend to in-

commenced, in any part of the world, are often so curious and unexpected that it is impossible to feel confidence in any prognostications of its final course; but, as far as existing signs can be of value in enabling an anticipation to be formed in the present instance, it seems that there has certainly never been an example in history of a nation Pacha to the Russian ultimatum of the 19th (31st)
May, of which I sent a translation last week. This

The improvement of both the French and English funds after the publication of the Russian manifesto indicates that the foregoing views are in accordance with the general sentiment in London and Paris. The mission of the Austrian messenger, Count Gyulai, to St. Petersburgh, is generally supposed to be another favorable sign. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times considers the Count's mission as part of a pre-arranged affair. Russia he deems outlet incanable at present of coping with the after the publication of the Russian manifesto indicates he deems quite incapable at present of coping with the opposition which her course has evoked, but supposes that it was agreed that, to save appearances, a small Russian corps should enter the Danubian provinces; that then Austria should employ her influence with the Emperor Nicholas, who would express his willingness to isten to the friendly counsel of such a faithful ally.

The opinion seems to prevail, in quarters likely to have information, that the proffer of good offices on the part of Austria will commence only when the Danubian provinces are occupied by the Russian, and the straits of the Dardanelles entered by the combined fleets; and that then direct explanations will be found necessary between Russia on the one hand and England and France on the other. The correspondent of the Times also throws out the following suggestion:

"It is also believed that, in order to effect an understanding between Russia and Turkey, M. de Bruck will propose to change the firmans of the 7th instant into a convention, in which, as contracting parties, all the Powers who signed the treaties of 1841 would concur. By this means Russia would be authorized to say that what she demanded was a treaty, and that her demand had been complied with. On the other hand, Turkey might say that what she had, under a menace, refused to one Power exclusively, she had not hesitated to grant to all the great Powers united for the purpose of maintaining the peace of Europe."

All this is, of course, mere supposition, but it has for war, England and France will immediately de- plausibility on its side. The invasion, however, is a fact; relation to a quantity of muskets having been supplied to lessen his power to overwhelm her the moment she the Turkish Government, which M. Kisseleff complained

"He said that there was nothing contrary to quest of the latter, a certain number of muskets, (40,000 instead of 60,000, as first mentioned.) Such services were mutually rendered by Governments on amicable terms with each other; and he denied emphatically that it could be construed into an act of hostility to Russia, inasmuch as would be sufficient; he should feel regret if it were not, but he had none other to give. It is said that M. de Kisseleff appeared quite satisfied—in a diplomatic sense—

News mentions that the British Cabinet sat for four Admiral HAMELIN, whose appointment I an- hours on the 2d of July, when the news that the Czar had nounced in my last letter to the command of the given orders for his troops to move reached London, but

deeply pledged for the preservation of Turkey sitation out of the question. The Porte refused Prince Menschikoff's demands confessedly and notoriously by the officially to the Powers, are only those rendered necessary advice of Lord Strafford and M. de la Cour, and in reliance on the assurances of both that England and France tute a measure purely defensive. The Government of would never consent to any further encroachments of the Sultan, having no hostile intentions against Russia, Russia—any national burglary—on either side of the expresses the desire that the ancient relations which his Danube. That encreachment is now about to be made. Majesty moreover regards as so precious, and of which Will it be repelled and punished?"

The Paris press speaks more pointedly, and the facts that the French journals say only what the Government that the French journals say only what the Government preciate, with a feeling of confident consideration, the permits them to say, and that nearly all of them speak in sincere and loyal intentions of the Sublime Porte, and almost the same language, lead to the inference that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has given the cue. They all maintain that the passage of the Pruth by the Russians is a violation of treaties. The Siecle has the following, tention of the press both of England and France. which appears to have made considerable impression in

> "The Czar, in spite of treaties, of justice, and of international law, invades the Turkish territory. It will no doubt be said that the question of the invasion of the principalities is a case of war. Certainly neither England nor France can declare themselves virtually at war with Russia because that Power violates a treaty between the Czar and the Sultan. It is for the latter to take the initia-tive. France and England have done all that depended on them, in expressing, in diplomatic despatches, the formal opinion that the occupation of the principalities constitutes a casus belli. If Russia enters the provinces of the Danube, and the Sultan summons the allied fleets, the eets will respond to his invitation. This is what we consider certain.

> "As for the supposition that Turkey would allow herself to be insulted, despoiled, without demanding assistance which she has at hand, and which is generously offered to her, we consider it morally and materially inacceptable. The manner in which the Sultan defended the right of asylum in 1849 and 1850 should, it seems to us, place him out of the reach of an accusation of cowardice ; for it is an accusation of that kind that some persons have dared to make in stating that, though supported by France and England, he will give way to Muscovite in-

"An attempt is about to be made, it is easy to foresee, to create doubts as to the resolutions of the British Gov-ernment. It is our duty to warn public opinion not to be misled on the subject. The policy of England is not car-ried on by the sole will of the Crown. This policy is in-spired and even commanded by public opinion, which moves and expresses itself with sovereign liberty. It is afterward expressed in Parliament, of which the Ministers are necessarily all members—no one being able to enter either of the Legislative Chambers except he belongs to one by hereditary right, or the other by election. in such a country it is known in advance what the Gov-ernment will do, and the explanation it gives is an homage rendered to the power of opinion, and not a detailed state-ment of the projects of the Executive Government.

"This is what must not be forgotten in reading the re-plies which

plies which are about to be made to Mr. Layard in the House of Commons by Lord J. Russell, and in the House of Lords to the Marquis of Clanricarde by the Earl of Aberdeen. Friday, the 8th of July, will be a decisive day, for it will serve that the Friday. for it will prove that the English Ministry has become omogenous under the pressure of public opinion, that free and powerful queen of Great Britain, and it will tear away all the veils which it is attempted to extend over

the sincerity of the Anglo-French alliance." A letter from Vienna, dated June 80, published in the

Journal de Frankfort, says: "Communications from Odesen state that trade is com pletely stagnant from the apprehension felt of seeing the port suddenly closed, and all exportation and importation of goods being rendered impossible. The news from the Danubian principalities is just as discouraging; no one has any confidence in the future, and at Jassy and Galitz the foreign firms are getting in their capital."

Another letter of the same date, from Genoa, published

We copy the note of RESCHID PACHA to M. NESSBLRODI The passages of most immediate interest are those which refer to the threatened crossing of the frontier by the Russian forces. Attentively considered, these passages are not found to contain an express declaration by the Ottoman Minister concerning the view which his Government will take of the projected invasion as affecting the relations between Russia and the Porte. RESCHID PACHA pronounces most

"To his Execulency the Count de Necestrode:
"Sin: I lost no time in laying before his Majesty the
Sultan, my august master, the despatch which your Excellency has done me the honor to address to me on the

eciency has done me the honor to address to me on the 19th (31st) May last.

"His Majesty the Sultan has always shown, and on all occasions, the greatest regard for his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, whom he has ever looked upon as his sincere ally and well-disposed neighbor. The Sublime Porte, while catertaining no doubt of the generous intentions of the Tunners of the Superior Statement of the Sublime Porte, while catertaining no doubt of the generous intentions. tentions of the Emperor, has been deeply grieved at the interruption of relations between them which has unfor-tunately occurred, and which arises perhaps from the Emperor not understanding the real impossibility in which the Perte has found itself placed on the question raised by Prince Menschikoff with reference to embodying in a diplomatic engagement the religious privileges accorded to the Greek religion. Nevertheless, it is consoled by knowing that for its part it has in nowise contributed to produce such a state of things. In truth, the Ottoman Government has shown, from the beginning, the best dis-position, and every facility relative to the questions which Prince Menschikoff was commissioned to settle in pursu-ance with the orders of the Emperor. And ever in questions so delicate as that of the religious privileges of the Greek church, it was still inspired by pacific scatiments; and, not refusing the assurances which tended to remove and reduce to nothing all the doubts which might have been excited in that respect, the Sublime Perte hoped, especially from the well-known wisdom of Prirce Menschikoff, that that ambassador would be satisfed with the project of a note which had been communicated to him in the last instance, and which contained all the assurances that had been demanded.
"It is true that his Highness Prince Menschikoff has

the second time abridged the minute of the Sened which he had at first given, and in communicating at the last a and as that diplomatic engagement cannot accord either with the independence of the Ottoman Government or with the rights of its sovereign authority, it is impossible to give to the motives of utter impossibility presented on that point by the Porte the term of refusal, and to make of that a question of honor for his Majesty the Em-peror of Russia. Moreover, if complaints have been made of that impossibility, by attributing it to a sentiment of mistrust, Russia, by paying no regard to all the assur ances offered in the most solemn manner by the Sublime Porte, and by declaring that it was indispensable to embody them in an instrument having the force of an en-gagement, does she not rather give a patent proof of her ant of confidence towards the Ottoman Government and has not the Ottoman Government on its part a right points, it refers itself to the high and known justice of the imperor of Russia, as well as to the high reasons and the minently pacific sentiments of your Excellency, which, moreover, each has been able to recognise and appre-

"His Majesty the Sultan, by an imperial firman bear-ing his august hatti-scheriff, has just confirmed snew the privileges, rights, and immunities enjoyed by the mem-

bers and the churches of the Greek rite abantique.
"The Sublime Porte will never hesitate to maintain and to give the assurances contained and promised in the project of the note transmitted to Prince Menschikoff a short time before his departure. The despatch received on the part of your Excellency speaks of causing the Russian troops to pass the frontiers. That declaration is incompatible with the assurances of peace and of the friendly disposition of his Majesty the Emperor. It is in truth so much opposed to what one is justified in exby the considerable armaments of Russia. They const Majesty moreover regards as so precious, and of which the numerous advantages are manifest for both parties, may be re-established in their primitive state.

I entertain the hope that the Court of Russia will ap will take into account the utter impossibility in which it finds itself to defer to the desires which have been expressed. Let that impossibility be appreciated as it merits to be, and the Sublime Porte, I can assure your Ex cellency, will not hesitate to instruct an Ambassador Extraordinary to proceed to St. Petersburgh, to re-open there the negotiations, and to seek, in concert with the Govern f his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, an arrange ment which, while it may be agreeable to his Majesty shall be also such as the Porte can accept without affect ing either the basis of its independence or the sovereign authority of his Majesty the Sultan.
"Your Excellency may regard it as certain that for

my part I most earnestly desire such a result, and I indulge in the hope that such is also the desire of your Excellency. I pray your Excellency, &c.

In consequence of what had occurred, M. BALABINE left Constantinople on the 17th of June, taking with him the archives, valuables, and several vessels unfit for service which were there. M. ARGYROPULO remained at Constantinople. The Turkish semi-official journal, after speaking in most flattering terms of the high qualities of the Emperor Nicholas, and the earnest wish of the Porte to oblige him, observes: "Turkey has made all the sacrifices which are possible. If it went further it would sacrifice its dignity, fortune, independence, and existence, (future.") The article concludes with the expression of an ardent wish to see the different members of the Russian Empire return to their posts.

The frigate Meshidshe had gone to Smyrna to fetch : troop of militis. Other vessels had brought soldiers from Beyrout to Brussa. On the 10th the Niger and Retribution reached Constantinople. The first vessel brought the news of the arrival of the united fleets at Besika Bay. The English fleet has 8,000 men, with 700 guns, the French 10,000 men, with 900 guns. The three-decker Friedland with 120, the Jena with 90, and the Marengo

and Duperre with 50 guns each, were expected.

A correspondent of the Trieste Zietung writes that the Turkish fleet has 1,000 and the Russian Black Sea fleet 1,500 guns. According to the Turkish accounts the army already consists of 260,000 men. "Forty thousand volunteers have already presented themselves." The Turks are working hard at the block-houses on the heights which command the entrance to the Bosphorous from the Black Sea. Lord Stratford has recently been twice to the Seraglio, where his stay was very prolonged. "It is expected that at the first movement of the Russian troops toward the frontier the fleets will come to the Bos-

The Ocat. Correspondent says: "On the 21st of May the Ministers of the great Powers agreed on a certain form of note, which each of them presented separately." In a word, Austria disapproves the policy of Russia, but is not inclined to go wherever France and England may choose to lead her.

PARIS, JULY 5 .- The Bulletin de Paris of yesterday the Journal de Constantinople declares that the entrance of the Russians into the principalities must be considered as a declaration of war in Turkey. If that is truly the

Car, announcing the invasion, is also considered in some parts to indicate a hope of an ultimate withdrawal being found practicable. He is still ready, he says, to stop the movement of the Russian troops, if Turkey will bind herself to observe solemnly the invisibability of the Russian Government at home.

Regular advices from Constantinople are only as late to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the sum and the Christian churches, and professed her readiness to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the united to give any guaranty with regard to them which the sum and the chr

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF JULY 6.

The manifesto of the Emperor of Russia on his causes of difference with the Ottoman Empire, which we publish elsewhere, was promulgated on the 26th of June, only one day after orders had been dispatched to the Russian armies to cross the Pruth. At the same time we learn, by a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated yesterday, that the Pruth has actually been passed at Leova by the corps destined for the occupation of Wallachia, and at now form our opinion of his policy from his own decla-

rations.

If this manifesto is intended solely as an appeal to the fanaticism of the Emperor's Subjects, it may serve that purpose; for it breathes throughout the spirit of religious intolerance and ecclesiastical domination; but not a word is to be found in it which can be interpreted to establish a case of war according to the laws and usages of the civilized Powers of Europe. Not a fact is adduced on which any such case of war can be founded; not a principle is invoked which is not repugnant to that policy which has hitherto been the basis of the peace subsisting between Russia and the Porte. It starts from the asbetween Russia and the Porte. It starts from the asbetween Russia and the Porte. It starts from the assumption that there is identity between that church of which the Emperor of Russia is the head and the orthodox faith of the Greek or Eastern churches, not included within his dominions. But this assumption is entirely groundless, as is demonstrated by the fact that the Emperor of Russia is the head of the church in his dominions, but is not the head of the Christian churches in the dominions of the Sultan, any more than the Queen of England, who is head of the church in this country, can claim to be regarded as head of the Protestant churches all over the world.

But, secondly, admitting for the sake of exqueent

all over the world.

But, secondly, admitting, for the sake of argument, that "the holy obligations" of which the Emperor speaks do relate to the whole Eastern Church as well as to his own peculiar branch of it, he has utterly failed to show that the rights of that church have ever been invaded at all. He accuses the Porte of having perfidiously broken an oath, by which is meant that the Porte, having granted a certain firman of privileges to the Greek Church. ed a certain firman of privileges to the Greek Church, was induced, by the ill-advised influence of the French Ambassador, to revoke that firman. Such an act may have been impolitic, but it was no infraction of a positive right, and it constitutes no claim whatever for such redress as the Emperor of Russia seems prepared to take

with an armed hand, especially as the specific grievance complained of with reference to the Holy Places was actually removed, by the admission of Prince Menschikoff himself, before these ulterior demands were put forth at all. To assert that "all the means by which the just claims of Russia could be preceeded." all. To assert that "all the means by which the just claims of Russia could be peaceably adjusted have been tried in vain," is a direct violation of the truth; for, in as far as the claims of Prince Menschikoff were just or even tangible, they were adjusted to his own satisfaction, and with the concurrence of our own Ambassador. "The stubbornness of the Porte" is not a courteous expression towards a Power with which the Emperor Nicholas still professes not to be at war; but in this instance what he pleased to call the "stubbornness of the Porte" is no other than the deliberate conviction of every statesman in Europe, and the concurrent opinion of every Power, including even Austria, which has not hesitated to express that conviction with an energy and constancy tha loes her honor.

The Danubian provinces are to be occupied as a pledge for the re-establishment of the rights of Russia, under any circumstances whatever. But where has Russia shown that any of her rights have been overthrown? She talks of binding the Porte to observe solemnly the invio-lability of the orthodox church. But how has any immu-

is not, however, its effect on the rest of Europe, but on the subject of the Russian Crown and the members of the Russian Church, to whom it is directly, if not exclusively, addressed. There lies, we fear, its chief danger. To a people and priesthood like the Russian, arguments and proofs of public law are of small value in support of the traditional desire and their claims to spiritual ascendency. "With a full assurance in the arm of the Almighty, we shall go forth to fight for the orthodox faith," are the words of this manifesto which will resound through the empire. It is the cry of a crusade raised among a people who are still of the age of the crusaders. It is an appea to sentiments which no rational Government would excite, unless it is prepared to give them an amount of satis-faction which, in this instance, Russia cannot command until she has dictated terms, not only to the Porte, but to every independent State in Europe. We are assured by competent witnesses that already the feelings of the Russian public are so inflamed that at St. Petersburgh the Government is blamed, not for its violence, but for its moderation, and surprise has been expressed at the artifices of language still employed to temper and qualify the published declarations of the Government. But the opinion of the public in Russia is very much what the Government allows it or wishes it to be, and we cannot con ceive a more weighty and grievous responsibility than that of throwing fresh fuel on this smouldering fire.

ENGLISH ITEMS.

In the House of Lords on the evening of the 5th a bill was introduced authorizing the East India Company increase their European force 20,000 men.

Queen Victoria's promised visit to Dublin, during the Industrial Exhibition, is to be limited to three days. There is to be no reception, or procession, or levee, and it is not improbable that the Queen and her retinue will stay on board the Royal yacht. This has created great disappointment in Dublin.

The Queen and Prince Albert were to hold a naval review of the fleet at Spithead on the 8th instant. It consists of nearly twenty ships.

The King of Hanover and his suite took their departure from London on the 4th instant. Commodore Vanderbilt's steam-yacht, the "North Star," was entering Havre, on her return from Russia, as

the Franklin sailed. The Emperor of Russia had been on a visit of inspection

to the forts at Cronstadt, Risbarch, and Cronschlot. The Liverpool cotton market this week has opened with animation at firmer prices. In the grain market, owing to a continuance of the purchases on French account, there has been sustained excitement, and a further coasiderable advance in the price of wheat, the rise since the last packet having been 2s. or 3s. per quarter, making a total improvement during the week of about 5s., which is equal to 10 per cent.

Advices from Australia, a month later than those previously received, have just arrived. The Melbourne steamer has also returned with £340,000 in gold. No thing could be more satisfactory than the general ac-counts furnished as regards both commercial and mining affairs. The demand for almost every article of import had continued greatly in excess of the supply, and consignments of all kinds were therefore realizing enormous profits. At the same time the gold production was no only maintained in the most favorable manner, but evidence was every day afforded, both in New South Wales evening says: "According to a despatch received to-day,

Another India mail has arrived, but it has brought no later intelligence of the progress of the rebellion in China. A complete revolution is about to take place in the "There are certain circumstances which tend to inspire the belief that the Czar would be glad that matters should stop with the act he has just committed, and that, having made what he considers a display of his determination, he would now be glad to make loopholes for megotiation. The Emperor of Austria has just dispatched Count Gyulai on a special mission from Vienna to St. Petersburgh, for the purpose, it is understood, of facilitating a pacification; and this step may perhaps be looked that St. Petersburgh correspondents report that a great appoint as having desired. The wording of the proclamation of the Dittoman Empire, the considers a display of his determination, he would now be glad to make loopholes for megotiation. The Emperor of Austria has just dispatched to the Turkish Consul declined their services, as he had not received any instructions on the subject.

As a further favorable indication, it may be mentioned that St. Petersburgh correspondents report that a great appoint and this step may perhaps be looked that St. Petersburgh correspondents report that a great appoint as having been taken in obedience to a hint of its point and the parameter of the Sultan and of the Ottoman Empire, the question is decided in the sense of war; for Turkey alone question is decided in the sense of war; for Turkey alone to the facilitation of the sultant applied to the Turkish Consul there to be employed in the Sultan and of the Ottoman Empire, the question is decided in the sense of war; for Turkey alone to the facilitation of the sultant applied to the Turkish Consul there to be employed to the case her allies are bound to give on certain conditions as a fight to decide if that invasion is a casus belti, and in that case her allies are bound to give on certain conditions as a fight to decide if that invasion is a casus belti, and in that case her allies are bound to give on certain conditions as

all subjects connected with representation. It has never been my habit to withhold mine, and in announcing my-self a candidate for Congress at the ensuing election I propose briefly to state them.

The settlement of the questions of the Compromise Act

The settlement of the questions of the Compromise Act having become so identified with the peace, harmony, and preservation of the Union, whatever differences of opinion may have existed upon these questions prior to its enactment should now be considered by all as finally settled. Every attempt from any section to disturb it should be frowned down as inimical to the interests of the whole country; and any party or persons who may units with or countenance Abolitionists or Secessionists for political ascendency are unworthy the support of all patriotic Union men. The South stands by the Compromise, although obnoxious in some of its features. Should other sections of the Union determine otherwise, the South must fall back upon its reserved rights.

The revenue derived from imposts, without any other aid, will at an early period, if the time has not already arrived, of exceed by many millions the necessary expenditures of the Government. It will be matter for grave consideration what measures may be adopted to bring down the revenues to a proper standard, without materially deranging some of the great interests of the country.

It seems to be conceded, even by those who adhere to the principle, that the time has past when more protection should be afforded to domestic manufactures than such as may be embraced within a revenue standard. The tariff laws will be revised, the import duties upon many articles lowered, and on some entirely abolished. The energy, skill, and enterprise of those engaged in American manufactures have brought them to such a state of perfection as to defy fair of competition in most articles from any quarter of the globe. Hence the large amount of revenue required by the Government derived from imposts, if the duties are judiciously laid, will be sufficient to guard them against foreign competition and capital.

The subject of the public lands is one of deep interest to

and capital.

The subject of the public lands is one of deep interest to all the States of the Union; and whilst upwards of screnty millions of acres have been given to the new States, the Old Thirteen, to which those public lands formerly belonged, have Thirteen, to which those public lands formerly belonged, have been virtually disinherited. It is not complained of that our new sister States should have received so much, but that the old Thirteen should have received so little. This should be remedied, and, whatever disposition of those lands may hereafter be made, the old States should insist upon a just if not equal participation. It has been the duty as well as the policy of the General Government to foster the new States, and to extend to them all the aid required. This should be continued in a liberal spirit and with a generous hand. But it must be seen that some of those States are now grown beyond manhood, and are far better prepared at the present time to take care of the old than we of the new. Therefore, it is time that the lion's share should be divided.

The connexion of the Atlantic and other States with those of the Pacific, by works of internal improvement, is a subject of vast moment to all the States, and may hereafter prove one of the strongest cements to the Union. A portion of the

one of the strongest cements to the Union. A portion of the public lands may well be applied to the construction of such works as will enhance their value, and build up an imperishable name for those who may have projected them.

"Intervention" has of late become a by-word, and, to some

extent, a reproach. Its true meaning, and the expounding of the Constitution of the United States in reference to foreign Powers, seems not to have been comprehended until Kossuth's advent. To what extent those doctrines are to be carried out,

advent. To what extent those doctrines are to be carried out, the end is not yet to be seen.

Upon that subject I take for my text-book the Farewell Address of Washington, as it was understood in those days; and I approve cordially the sentiments expressed in the very able and luminous letter of the late Secretary of State, Mr. Everett, to the French Minister at Washington, of December 1st, 1852, in reference to annexation.

Having been a member of the Convention which formed the new Constitution of Maryland, I refer to its reports and proceedings for my course on all subjects discussed and acted on in that body. More recently I have had to express my opinions in regard to what I believed to be the true policy for sustaining Southern rights, upon which depends the prosperity of the whole Union. I refer to my letters, published during the last summer, on the Presidential election.

Entertaining these views, with some little experience in political life at home and abroad, I present myself before you. Upon this platform I stand; upon it I mean to act.

Upon this platform I stand; upon it I mean to act. Should these scatiments and my course meet your approba-tion, I shall calculate on your support. DANIEL JENIFER.

arrested at East Cambridge, on Monday, five men, named Charles Pomeroy, Lorenzo Moulton, Charles Burbank, Leland A. Wilkinson, and Edward Hartwell, charged with Leland A. Wilkinson, and Edward Hartwell, charged with passing counterfeit bills on the Casco Bank, Portland, Mc. n a barn near where they were arrested \$1,400 of counterfeit bills were found. Another of the gang of counter-feiters, named Sherman Nicholas, was arrested at Lowell

struggling like an eel in a net. The workmen were so confounded as to be perfectly at a loss what to do, and the balloon, gradually rising, went across the field, until it turned with its mouth downward, and spilled Mr. Wise out at the bottom, giving him a severer fall and bruises than he ever received at any regular ascension.

The balloon lodged on a barn, without receiving any damage.

DEATH AT THE HIPPODROME.-We learn that the young French woman, M'lle Caroline, who was so severely injured at the Hippodrome on Thursday evening last, has since died. This is the third accident which has resulted fatally since the opening .- New York Mirror.

AN EPITAPH.-The Hartford Republican says a friend who visited the graveyard in Glastenbury last week copied the following lines from a tombstone erected in

"Here lies one whose life's thread's cut asunder, She was struck dead by a clap of thunder." ANOTHER ANTI-RENT OUTRAGE. - The following account

of a dastardly Anti-Rent outrage we take from the Mon-ticello (N. Y.) Watchman:

On Saturday evening, the 2d instant, a most daring outrage was committed at Neversink, in this county. It seems that a Mr. J. Carle kept what was known as the McEuen House, contrary to the wishes of the release of that town. Carle was absent on the evening referred to, and a Mr. and Mrs. Stokes were staying with his family, probably in consequence of fears that the occupant would be disturbed in the possession of his premises.

of fears that the occupant would be disturbed in the possession of his premises.

The family were aroused by the firing of a gun near the door at about 11 o'clock, when Stokes got up and opened the door. He was immediately seized by a person in disguise, whom he resisted, when several others disguised men came up, one of whom struck him on the head with the buttof a gun. They succeeded in overpowering him and forcing him into the house. He would probably have been beaten still more if one of the party had not discovered that he was not Mr. Carle, and told them not to hurt him.

The women and children were then compelled to leave the house, which was set on fire and burnt to the ground, amid

the women and children were then compelled to leave the house, which was set on fire and burnt to the ground, amid the rejoicing of the rioters. Rumor says that rum was freely used on the occasion, and that several Anti-Renters were most unaccountably intoxicated or. Sunday morning.

It is not improbable that the daring villains who perpetrat-

d this outrage will be brought to punishment. VERY SHREWD .- There lives not a thousand miles from

VERY SEREWE.—There lives not a thousand miles from Gotham a dealer in small wares, whose greatest fear is of being over-reached. He goes without milk in his coffee in dread of buying a spoonful of Croton, and never pays for a newspaper lest it should not be published to the end of the year. His little shop is without gas, for he has no faith in the metre; and he even dips his owh candles, to insure that they are all tallow. In one thing he is liberal: he makes large purchases of counterfoit detectors, and buys an Extra if there are any whisperings of a broken bank. A neighbor of his was imposed upon the other day with a bank note which had been ingeniously altered from "one" to "five;" and our dealer has been on the watch ever since for fear of a similar imposition. The other day a young girl from the country stepped into his little store and purchased a pair of stockings, offering a one-dollar note in payment. The old man eyed the girl so sharply that her face became suffused with blushes, and this was to him an acknowledgment of guilt. "How dare you offer me this?" he asked in an angry tone. "I thought it was good," she replied, timidly. "What is the matter with it?" agked a bystander, who had been attracted by the dispute: "it looks like a genuine note." "Genuine enough," said the shop-keeper, his face crimson with passion; "but don't you see? It's a over Alterney may a "Averye"." Javanel of Comments of the said of the like a genuine note." "Genuine enough," said the shop-keeper, his face crimson with passion; "but don't you see? It's a one ALTERED FROM A TWENTY!"—Journal of Commerce.

NINEVER

Every thing connected with the discoveries made, and still in progress, on the site of the ancient Ninevel and its neighborhood is of the profoundest interest in a reigious, and even in a merely historical, point of view. The English and French explorers are still at work, con-tending with friendly rivalry which shall exhume the greatest and most valuable prizes. We find a notice of their proceedings during the past year in the Report of the Council, read at the late anniversary meeting of the Asia-tic Society of London.

The French excavations have revealed many new vaulted passages, colonnades, and chambers full of relies of various kinds, which have been sent to Paris, and constitute the nucleus of an Assyrian museum now forming in that city. The [collection embraces cylinders, tiles, ornaments, and vessels of beautiful workmanship in marble, agate, and carnelion. The museum is to be adorned, also, with photographic views of the discoveries, taken upon the spot, "in many cases," says the Athenœum, "coloried with the actual pigments found at the same time, among which a splendid cake of ultramarine is recorded as big as a pigeon's egg." This is a curious circumstance, reminding us of the drawings made by Chantrey, the sculptor, with sepia from the fossil ink-bag of an antediluvian cuttle-fish furnished him by Dr. Buckland, the geologist. The French excavations have revealed many new vault. geologist.
The Athenœum gives the following account of the Eng-

The Athenaum gives the following account of the Eng-lish explorations, which is chiefly interesting from the full notice presented of the researches of Col. Rawlinson, the most learned and able of living archeologists, who has devoted himself with so much ardor to the elucidation of biblical history:

devoted himself with so much ardor to the elucidation of biblical history:

"The labors of our countrymen have also been attended with great success; beautiful gold-ornaments, cylinders, vases of sculptured basalt, &c. have been dug up at Sherif Khan. The letters of Col. Rawlinson from time to time have kept the society informed of his discoveries. In one letter he gives an account of a bronze lion, discovered at Nebbi Yunus, bearing the inscription 'Esarhaddon, king of kings, conqueror of Misr and Cush,' (Egypt and Ethiopia.) In another he enclosed a copy of an inscription in a Semitic alphabet, being one of a numerous collection of inscriptions upon sheet lead, packed in sepulchral jars, discovered at a place called Abushudhr. With a third he communicated a list of the Babylonian months, found on a slab, by the aid of which the succession of events recorded in the inscription of Bisitum may be approximately determined. In the last letter received he states that he had prepared, with great pains, a full account of his recent labors and discoveries, for the purpose of being read at this meeting; but the mail by which it had been dispatched had been plundered by the Auezeh Arabs, and it was said that they were wearing the unknown cuneiform characters as amulets. Col. Rawlinson had at length received the long-expected cylinders from Kilah Shergat, a splendid document, consisting of 800 lines of writing, which contains the bulletins of Tiglath Pileser I, and is at least 100 years older than any other document yet discovered. He says that he cannot attempt to give even a resume of the inscription; but it shows that the king warred principally in Armenia, Cappadocia, Pontus, and the shores of the Euxine, and that he crossed the Kurdish mountains to the east and the Euphrates to the west. He overran Northern Syria and Cilicia, but did not attempt to penetrate towards Palestine. Having fairly entered upon a period anterior to the Cilicia, but did not attempt to penetrate towards Pales-tine. Having fairly entered upon a period anterior to the glories of Nineveh and Calah, Col. Rawlinson says he does not despair of ascending up to the institution of the monarchy. The writing of this inscription of Tiglath Pi-leser is better, the language more polished, and the grammatical distinctions more nicely marked than in later legends. The capital city Assur is, of course, the Allasar of Genesis, of which Arioch was king, and the Tel-Assar of the Targums, which is used for the Mosaic Resen. He considers the site of Nineveh to be determinately fixed at Nebbi Yunus, Calah at Nimrud, and Resen at Kilah Shergat. A slab of Sennacherip's recently found at Nebbi Yunus is of much interest. It contains an account of two campaigns, later apparently than those chronicled in the annals-the one against Merodach Baladan, and the other against the confederated kings of the East, among

nately lost.
"The new broken obelisk from Nimrud has not yet reached Col. Rawlinson, but he expects much from it, as, judging from the description, it is not a duplicate of the old one. The writer turned lastly to his real treasurehouse of discovery, the debrie, in fact, of the Royal Library, of which Layard's collection formed the upper and better preserved part. Here he has found fragments of alphabets, syllabria, and explanations of ideographic signs; also, a table of notation, with the phonetic readings of Should these sentiments and my course meet your approbation, I shall calculate on your support.

Intity of that church been violated or threatened with violation? We are wearied by the attempt to thresh this chaff for an argument or a fact, when it contains neither the one nor the other; and we are reduced, after all, to reason on inferences drawn altogether from the absence of reason. But let any one compare the arrogant and utterly unfounded language of this document with the last note to the Russian Cabinet in answer to its demands, and it will be impossible to doubt that when the Emperor Nicholas talks of going forth to fight for the orthodor faith, because Turkey, in her blindness and stubout a meaning or he contemplates actions which none of his allegations justify.

Are stiments and my course meet your approbation, I shall calculate on your support.

DANIEL JENIFER.

Port Tobacco, (Mp.) July 18, 1853.

An Earhquake in Portland.—Two very distinct shocks of what is generally supposed to have been an earthquake were felt at Portland (Me.) on Sunday morning. The first occurred about five o'clock, and the second a little before six. This was heard very distinctly. There is a was a sudden shaking, with a rumbling crashing sound, which aroused many from their beds. Persons who were on the dokn faith, because Turkey, in her blindness and stubout a meaning or he contemplates actions which none of his allegations justify.

Are string the sensition?

Are all the eigns, showing that the Assyrians counted by sixties, in exact agreement with the estate signs, showing that the Assyrians counted by sixties, and the signs, showing that the Assyrians counted by sixties, in exact agreement with the estate signs, showing that the Assyrians counted by sixties, and the signs, showing that the Assyrians counted by sixties, and the signs, showing that the Assyrians counted by sixties, and the signs, showing that the Assyrians counted by sixties, and the signs, showing that the Assyrians counted by sixties, and the signs, showin grammars and dictionaries; and much guess-work will be spared by a sure guide which he has found to the determination of ideographic signs, and their distinction from phonetic characters. The whole collection is in fragments, but it gives a most curious insight into the state of Assyrian science whilst Greece was still sunk in barbarism. Col. Rawlinson has found the ideographs for Warka or Erech, Accad or Kaskar, Calneh or Niffer, &c., and has Perilous Balloon Incident.—On Wednesday last, at Lancaster, Pa., Mr. Wise, while engaged in repairing his mammoth balloon, found it necessary to enter it, when the weights outside were taken from it too quickly by some of the workmen, who intended to turn it over, allowing a sudden expansion of air inside, and in an instant the balloon was up and off. Me.

whom is a king of the Persians, whose name is unfortu-

DOMESTIC ITEMS

FIREMEN'S RIOT AT WILLIAMSBURG .- A dreadful firemen's riot took place at Williamsburg, New York, on Sunday, between Engine Company No. 1 and Hose Company No. 2. Four men belonging to the latter were seriously njured. Two boys were also terribly mutilated. The brains of one protruded from the skull. A Good Business .- During the months of May and

June 5,289 tons of merchandise were forwarded from Chi-cago by the Chicago and Galena Railroad. During the same time the amount of lumber forwarded was 5,417,520 feet and of shingles 4,158,000. PUNISHMENT FOR EXTORTION.—In the Municipal Court at Boston, on Friday, Wm. Borrowscale, convicted of an attempt to extort \$500 from N. D. V. Taylor, fruit dealer, in Merchants' Row, was sentenced to two years at

ard labor in the State prison. THE EXPENSE OF FIREMEN'S RECEPTIONS .- The two last firemen's receptions in New York, it is said, cost the companies who did the honors on the occasion, at the least

omputation, \$5,000 each; making in all the nice little Copious rains have lately fallen all through the State of Georgia, and it is said the corn crop will turn out bet-

ter than expected. Twenty-four sections of the Cattawissa, Williamsport, and Erie Railroad have been put under contract.

Capt. Robert Burnett, of Newburg, New York, is said to be the only surviving officer of the army of the Revolution. He is in his 93d year. The increased number of hogs in Kentucky this year

ver last is about 215,000 head. The Great Western and Hamilton Road (from Hamilton o Niagara) will be open next fall.

Valuable coal deposites have recently been discovered n Minnesota. FASHION AT WATERING PLACES .- A correspondent, in speaking of the ladies at Saratoga, says they "wear their

ioulders bare to the lower edge of decorum FOREIGN SMALL BILLS IN ILLINOIS .- The law prohibiting the circulation in Illinois of bills of a less der tion than \$5 goes into effect on the 1st of August next.

A Hotel Company has been formed at Savannah, Ga., with a capital stock of \$150,000, for the purpose of building in that city a splendid first-class hotel. STEAMBOATS.—The Pittsburgh Post says there are now lying at the Monongahela wharf about forty steamboats, prevented from going into active service by the low stage of water in the rivers.

The Trustees of the Medical College of Ohio have appointed Dr. Colescott, of Louisville, as Professor of Anatomy, and D. Evans, of Kentucky, as Professor of Surgery.

Judge Wm. Daniel, one of the most distinguished judges in the State of Virginia, was recently initiated into one of the Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in Lynchburg.

John C. Sterling, Esq., of Watertown, New York, has given twenty acres of land to that village for a public

Captain Rowland A. Lutten, of 2d Artillery, died on the 9th instant, at the residence of his mother, in New Holland, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.